

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1864.

Chicago Convention—Platform.

Editor Frankfort Commonwealth: [Continued.]

So much for the second. Now for the third resolution:

"Resolved, That the direct interference of the military authorities of the United States, in the recent elections held in Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, and Delaware, was a shameful violation of the Constitution. The repetition of such acts, on the approaching election, will be held as revolutionary, and be resisted with all the means and power under our control."

Here we have a direct and specific charge against the Administration, of its having violated the Constitution. Elections have been interfered with in Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri and Delaware! How interfered with? At certain times, when rebels in arms were threatening to over run, (and did over run a portion of them), and to put them in the so-called Southern Confederacy, certain persons in their interest wished to get hold of the civil powers of those States, in order to thwart the Government in its efforts to suppress the rebellion. The Administration did make decided measures to thwart their treasonable designs, and prevented some persons from running for office, in some of these States, who were known to be disloyal. This is the whole heart and front of the offending. Of course, such action is offensive to all sympathizers with the rebellion. We have not yet seen one who relished such doings. And why? Because it lessened the influence of their "Southern brethren." And the fact is, a great deal of this fuss about interfering with elections is mere invention, and has but little foundation in fact. Whenever soldiers have been at, or near the polls, on the occasion of any election, it has been for no other purpose but to preserve law and order, and to make rebels and their sympathizers peaceable. It has not been to violate law; but to enforce law.

But, it is supposed, the Convention wanted some pretext to make a bold threat, in order to scare the Government for the future. How, lamb-like and peaceable! If the Government should hereafter interfere at an election, to preserve law and order, these lamb-like patriots and peace men, threat to fight a lion's skin. There is no danger, however. The Administration will do its duty, even if the lamb does appear in a lion's skin.

Those who would submit rebels in arms, may occasionally make a considerable noise; but they are not likely to do much harm by fighting; for those who threaten loudest are generally least likely to prove dangerous.

The fourth resolution is in substance the same as the second. It only repeats, in other terms, with some additions, general charges of usurpation and tyranny, on the part of the Administration. It is evident, from its language and spirit, that the Convention regarded all the war powers exercised by the Administration, since the advent of the rebellion, as being unconstitutional, and, therefore, flagrant usurpations. Those who had most to do in framing the platform, took the ground at the start, that the President had no power to call out seventy-five thousand men, or any other number, to suppress insurrection and rebellion, though the insurgents had bombarded and taken Fort Sumter, and were threatening the Capital with a large army. Of course, they regard every step taken since, with that view, as being unconstitutional. This is certainly the ground of Vallandigham, Pendleton, and all that class of Democrats. Taking this view, we have no difficulty in interpreting these general charges of tyranny and usurpation, which are such undefined and flippant phrases in the mouths of all the devotees of the Chicago party. Our armies in the field are instruments of tyranny and usurpation; and every battle that has been fought, and every act done to supply and to support them, are usurpations, and are cruel and inhuman! The rebels ought to be left alone, that they may enjoy their State rights in peace; and every effort of a contrary nature and tendency, is usurpation and tyranny!

I will now turn your attention to the fifth resolution.

"Resolved, That the shameful disregard of the Administration of its duty in respect to our fellow citizens, who now and long have been prisoners of war, in a suffering condition, deserves the severest reprobation, on the score alike of public and common humanity."

Another little morsel to catch the popular breeze! The soldiers have fathers, mothers, wives, children, brothers, sisters, and all other degrees of relation, at home; and they must be impressed with the idea that the Administration is disregarding the sufferings of such of their connections as may have fallen into the hands of the enemy. But what good will the charge do, unless they can prove it? They expect some to believe it, though untrue. A falsehood believed, is the same as truth, in an excited political campaign. I venture the assertion, that no Government has been more careful for their wounded and prisoners in a war of such magnitude as ours. It takes good care of rebel prisoners. If our prisoners, in the hands of the enemy, are suffering, it is because of the ill-treatment and inhumanity of the rebels. So soon as they can be exchanged, of course it will be done. Why then did not the convention complain of the rebels for the inhuman treatment? It had too much charity for its Democratic brethren; nothing against the rebels; all against the Administration!

This little bid for popularity with the soldiers, and their relations and friends, will not prove a very profitable investment. With one breath they are called "Lincoln's hirelings;" with another, Lincoln is denounced because the rebels do not treat their prisoners with humanity! This is very nearly the character of all the charges of tyranny, usurpation, inhumanity.

One more resolution closes the list; and it is the boldest strike yet, for a few votes. Read it very carefully.

"Resolved, That the sympathy of the Democratic party is heartily and earnestly extended to the soldiers of our army, who are and have been in the field under the flag of our country, and in the event of our obtaining power, will receive all care, protection, regard and kindness, that the brave soldiers of the Republic have so nobly earned."

Lincoln's hirelings! Instruments of despotism! Did they any where congratulate you, and your brave officers, for your efforts in crushing the rebellion? Put on your glasses, and closely inspect the whole proceedings of the convention. If you can find any thing that ever looks in that direction, it has wholly escaped my vision. In what way are they going to manifest their "protection, regard and kindness?" Do they mean, that they will not let their old friend

Jeff Davis kill you, or take you prisoners, after the coveted armistice; but that they will procure you a safe conduct out of the rebel territory to your homes, where you can sit down at leisure, and blush with shame, for a ruined and degraded country? This is probably their meaning; for the most of them have been long endeavoring to withhold men and money to support the soldiers in the field: a poor way to afford protection, and to pour out the milk of human kindness for the way-worn and suffering soldier! And they talk about their fighting under the flag of their country! This is more than the convention could venture in their deliberations; for we are told that no such thing could be seen about the place of meeting; and that the good old "Star Spangled Banner" was played by the band and was received in dead silence, while "Dixie" was received with shouts of applause!

I have now given the platform a hasty and imperfect notice. It is clear, in every part of it, that the convention attempted to ignore, and to keep out of view, the rebellion, in all of its aspects, tendencies enormities, and future consequences. They have made a bold attempt to conceal all of their leading principles. The platform is as silent as death, upon all the leading principles and objects which we hear discussed in different forms, and in different ways, by their press, stump orators, and in private conversation. They had to do with the present. Like the scuttie fish, they stirred up the mud, in order to escape a detection of their real intentions. Their great object is to get power, by any and every means. The Administration and its supporters, without respect to former party affiliations, constitute the great Union party, and are foliole and means, and for every necessary cause, out the rebellion; and to restore law and order on a firm and lasting basis. All the able officers, and the soldiers are with them heart and hand. These so-called Democrats are for anything and everything, in opposition to the Administration. The great mass of the party are for peace on any terms; but a majority of the leaders, knowing the strength of the loyal Union sentiment, are endeavoring to put a gloss of war and Union over their proceedings, in order to conceal their deformity from those of their adherents who are not yet willing to swallow the whole dose. Though the platform can mean nothing else, but peace at all events, yet they attempt to put upon it a General who has no civil qualifications, of which the public yet has any information; who talks in silk gloves about Union, war and rebellion; and who is far more distinguished for what he has never done than for what he ever did. He has never displayed any great decision or force of character, or any qualifications as a statesman. If elected, we have every reason to believe, that he will be completely in the hands of the leaders of the party who will regard his triumph as an endorsement of their peace policy. And to make the matter clearer, they nominated a candidate for the Vice Presidency who has never voted a man or a dollar to suppress the rebellion; but who has always been a thorough peace advocate. Under such circumstances, how else could they regard it?

All the great leaders and Generals in the Union and war party, are for Mr. Lincoln, and for crushing the rebellion at once, and by force of arms. When the rebels in arms consent to submit to lawful authority, they can return to-morrow if they choose. But nothing short of their return to allegiance can be accepted by the Administration, or the Union party. This accomplished, and the future will be secure. We will then be safe from war, because the Government will be firm and stable. It will have demonstrated its energy in sustaining itself against a terrible and malignant rebellion. It will be fully established as one of the greatest nations in the world. This should be gratifying to every patriot. And is it not worth fighting for? Is it not worth all the treasure which may be expended? Is it not an object to be desired, by every lover of genuine peace and liberty?

Now is the time for action,—manly, vigorous, determined action. The rebellion is in its last agonies. Our armies are rapidly breaking its military power. Its men are exhausted,—its means are exhausted. The mass of the people are exhausted, and are getting tired of the conflict. When we conquer the leaders, and crush them out, the difficulty will be conquered. We will not hear much more about coercion. The people will go home and remain quiet,—much wiser by the conflict. The terms, of course, will be settled on the basis of the Constitution, and of Republican liberty. The disorganizing and destructive doctrine of State Rights,—the father of nullification, Secession and rebellion,—will be forever settled; but settled on a principle of justice and equality to all the States, and according to the views of all our wisest statesmen. The Union thus secured, will stand upon a foundation as strong as the eternal hills, and will not be liable to be severed by every clique of demagogues who may choose to assemble, without the consent of a majority of the people of any State, and endeavor to separate it from the parent country, by a mere paper manifesto.

About our candidates we need say nothing. Mr. Lincoln has served in Congress, is an able lawyer, and has had over three years experience as President of the Union. He is also honest, and trustworthy,—decided and consistent. Mr. Johnson is an able statesman, has been Governor of Tennessee, and an able Senator in Congress from that State, and in the Senate hall of the Union, denounce the traitors, with Jeff. Davis at their head, when they had the audacity to abandon their seats to become open traitors. Further, they are both self-made men,—are not of the aristocracy; but belong to, and sympathize with, the great mass of the people. With such men as standard bearers, and with such a cause, we must win.

UNION FOREVER.

Interesting Letters from Gen. Sherman.

We commend the following correspondence to our readers. Gen. Sherman fully, and we think explicitly and satisfactorily, explains and justifies his determination to remove the non-combatants from Atlanta:

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 11, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

Sir: The undersigned, Mayor and two members of Council for the city of Atlanta, for the time being the only legal organ of the people of the said city to express their wants and wishes, ask leave most earnestly but respectfully to petition you to reconsider the order requiring them to leave Atlanta.

At first view it struck us that the measure would involve extraordinary hardship and loss, but since we have seen the practical execution of it, so far as it has progressed, and the individual condition of many of the people, and heard the statements as to the inconveniences, loss, and suffering attending it, we are satisfied that the amount

of it will involve in the aggregate consequences appalling and heart-rending.

Many poor women are in an advanced state of pregnancy; others having young children, whose husbands, for the greater part, are either in the army, prisoners, or dead. Some say: "I have such a one sick at my house?" Others say: "What are we to do; we have no houses to go to, and no means to buy, build, or rent any; no parents, relatives, or friends to go to." Another says: "I will try and take this or that article of property; but such and such things I must leave behind, though I need them much." We reply to them: "Gen. Sherman will carry your property to Rough and Ready, and then Gen. Hood will take it thence on," and they will reply to that: "But I want to leave the railroad at such a place, and cannot get conveyance from thence on."

We only refer to a few facts to illustrate, in part, how this measure will operate in practice. As you advanced, the people north of us fell back, and before your arrival here a large portion of the people here had retired south; so that the country south of this is already crowded, and without sufficient houses to accommodate the people, and we are informed that many are now staying in churches and other out buildings. This being so, how is it possible for the people still here (mostly women and children) to find shelter, and how can they live through the winter in the woods; no shelter or subsistence; in the midst of strangers who know them not, and without the power to assist them much if they were willing to do so.

This is but a feeble picture of the consequences of this measure. You know the way, the horror, and the suffering cannot be described by words. Imagination can only conceive of it, and we ask you to take these things into consideration. We know your mind and time are continually occupied with the duties of your command, which almost deters us from asking your attention to this matter, but thought it might be that you had not considered the subject in all of its awful consequences, and that, on reflection, you, we hope, would not make this people an exception to all mankind, for we know of no such instance ever having occurred—surely not in the United States. And what has this helpless people done that they should be driven from their homes to wander as strangers, outcasts, and exiles, and to subsist on charity?

We do not know as yet the number of people still here. Of those who are here, a respectable number, if allowed to remain at home, could subsist for several months without assistance, and a respectable number for a much longer time, and who might not need assistance at any time.

In conclusion, we must earnestly and solemnly petition you to reconsider this order, or modify it, and suffer this unfortunate people to remain at home and enjoy what little means they have.

Respectfully submitted,
JAMES M. CALHOUN, Mayor.
E. E. RAWSON, }
S. C. WELLS, } Councilmen.

HEAD OF MILITARY DIVISION OF MISSISSIPPI,

In the Field, Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 12, 1864.

James M. Calhoun, Mayor, E. E. Rawson and S. C. Wells, representing City Council of Atlanta.

GENTLEMEN: I have your letter of the 11th in the nature of a petition to revoke my order removing all the inhabitants from Atlanta. I have read it carefully, and give full credit to your statements of the distress that will be occasioned, by it, and yet shall not revoke my order, simply because my orders are not designed to meet the humanitarian of the case, but to prepare for the future struggles in which millions, yea hundreds of millions of good people outside of Atlanta have a deep interest. We must have Peace, not only at Atlanta, but in all America. To secure this we must stop the war that now desolates our once happy and favored country. To stop war we must defeat the rebel armies that are arrayed against the laws and constitution which all must respect and obey. To defeat these armies we must prepare the way to reach them in their recesses provided with the arms and instruments which enable us to accomplish our purpose.

Now, I know the vindictive nature of our enemy, and that we may have many years of military operations from this quarter, and therefore deem it wise and prudent to prepare in time. The use of Atlanta for warlike purposes is inconsistent with its character as a home for families. There will be no manufactures, commerce, or agriculture here for the maintenance of families, and sooner or later war will compel the inhabitants to go. Why not go now, when all the arrangements are completed for the transfer, instead of waiting till the plunging shot of contending armies will renew the scenes of the past month? Of course I do not apprehend any such thing at this moment, but you do not suppose this army will be here till the war is over. I cannot discuss this subject with you fairly, because I cannot impart to you what I propose to do, but I assert that my military plans make it necessary for the inhabitants to go away, and I can only renew my offer of services to make their exodus in any direction as easy and comfortable as possible. You will not.

War is cruelty, and you cannot refine it; and those who brought war on our country deserve all the curses and maledictions a people can pour out. I know I had no hand in making this war, and I know I will make no sacrifices to-day than any of you to secure peace. But you cannot have peace and a division of our country. If the United States submits to a division now, it will not stop, but will go on till we reap the seed of Mexico, which is eternal war. The United States does not must assert its authority wherever it has power; if it relaxes one bit to pressure it is gone, and I know that such is not the national feeling. This feeling assumes various shapes, but always comes back to that of Union. Once admit the Union, once more acknowledge the authority of the National Government, and instead of devoting your houses and streets and roads to the dread uses of war, I and this army, become at once your protectors and supporters, shielding you from danger, let it come from what quarter it may. I know that a few individuals cannot resist a torrent of error and passion such as has swept the South into rebellion, but you can point out, so that we may know those who desire a government and those who insist on war and its desolation.

You might as well appeal against the thunder storm, as against these terrible hardships of war. They are inevitable, and the only way the people of Atlanta can hope once more to live in peace and quiet at home is to stop this war, which can alone be done by admitting that it began in error and is perpetuated in pride. We don't want your negroes or your horses, or your houses, or your land, or anything you have; but we

do want and will have a just obedience to the laws of the United States. That we will have, and if it involves the destruction of your improvements, we can not help it. You have heretofore read public sentiment in your newspapers, and that live by falsehood and excitement, and the quicker you seek for truth in other quarters the better for you.

I repeat, then, that, by the original compact of government, the United States had certain rights in Georgia which have never been relinquished, and never will be; that the South began war by seizing forts, arsenals, mints, custom houses, &c., &c., long before Mr. Lincoln was installed, and before the South had one jot or tittle of provocation. I, myself, have seen in Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Mississippi, hundreds and thousands of women and children fleeing from your armies and desperadoes, hungry, and with bleeding feet. In Memphis, Vicksburg, and Mississippi, we fed thousands upon thousands of the families of rebel soldiers left on our hands, and whom we could not see starve. Now, that war, comes home to you, you feel very different—you depreciate its horrors, but did not feel them when you sent car loads of soldiers and ammunition and moulded shells and shot to carry war into Kentucky and Tennessee, and desolate the homes of hundreds and thousands of good people, who only asked to live in peace at their old homes, and under the government of their inheritance. But these comparisons are idle. I want peace, and believe it can only be reached through Union and war, and I will ever conduct war purely with a view to perfect and early success.

But, my dear sir, when that peace does come, you may call me for something. Then will I share with you the last cracker, and watch with you to shield your home and families against danger from every quarter. Now, you must go, and take with you the old and feeble, feed and nurse them, and build for them in more quiet places proper habitations to shield them against the weather until the mad passions of men cool down, and allow the Union and peace once more to settle on your old homes at Atlanta.

Yours, in haste,

W. T. SHERMAN, Major General.

Gen. Sherman to Gen. Hood.

In the Field, Atlanta, Ga. Sept. 9, 1864.

Gen. J. B. Hood, commanding Army of Tennessee—Confederate Army.

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, at the hands of Messrs. Ball & Crew, consenting to the arrangements I had proposed to facilitate the removal South of the people of Atlanta, who prefer to go in that direction. I inclose you a copy of my orders, which will, I am satisfied, accomplish my purpose perfectly. You style the measures proposed "unprecedented," and appeal to the dark history of war for a parallel, as an act of "studied and ingenious cruelty." It is not unprecedented, for General Johnston himself very wisely and properly removed the families all the way from Dalton down, and I see no reason why Atlanta should be excepted.

Nor is it necessary to appeal to the dark history of war, when recent and modern examples are so handy. You, yourself, burned houses along your parapet, and I have seen to-day fifty houses that you have rendered uninhabitable because they have stood in the way of your forts and men. You defended Atlanta on a line so close to town that every cannon shot and many musket balls from our line of investment that over-shot their mark went into the habitations of women and children. Gen. Hardee did the same at Jonesboro, and Gen. Johnston did the same last summer at Jackson, Miss. I have not accused you of heartless cruelty, but merely instance these cases of very recent occurrence, and could go on and enumerate hundreds of others and challenge any fair man to judge which of us has the heart of pity for the families of a brave people.

I say that it is a kindness to these families of Atlanta to remove them now at once from the scenes that women and children should not be exposed to, and the "brave people" should scorn to commit their wives and children to the rude barbarians who, thus, as you say, violate the laws of war, as illustrated in the pages of its dark history.

In the name of common sense I ask you not to appeal to a just God in such a sacrilegious manner. You, who in the midst of peace and prosperity have plunged a nation into war—dark and cruel war—who dared and badgered us to battle, insulted our flag, seized our arsenals and forts that were left in the honorable custody of a peaceful ordinance sergeant, and seized and made prisoners of war the very garrisons sent to protect your people against negroes and Indians.

Long before any overt act was committed by the (to you) hateful Lincoln Government, you tried to force Kentucky and Missouri into rebellion in spite of themselves, falsified the vote of Louisiana, turned loose your pirates to plunder unarmed ships, expelled Union families by thousands, burned their homes, and declared by an act of your Congress the confiscation of all debts due Northern men for goods had and received.

Talk thus to marines, but not to me who have seen these things, and who will this day make as much sacrifice for the peace and honor of the South as the best born Southern among you. If we must be enemies let us be men, and fight it out as you propose to do, and not deal in such hypocritical appeals to God and humanity. God will judge us in due time and He will pronounce whether it will be more humane to fight with a town full of women and the families of a brave people at our back, or to remove them in time to places of safety among their own friends and people.

I am very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN,

Official copy: Major General.

ETH. B. WADE, A. D. C.

A gentleman in Missouri, writing to a friend, on the 30th of August last, thus repudiates the anti-Union Democracy:

"I have been a life-long Democrat; never voted for any other but the nominee of the party for President, and a voter at General Jackson's re-election, and a zealous supporter of Judge Douglas at the last election, and now I am for Lincoln and Johnson, and I will be nominated at Chicago to-day. The modern Democracy is so entirely different from the old fashioned Democracy that I cannot go!"

The Richmond Examiner has shown itself a true prophet in one instance at least. In its issue of August 31st, it said:

"If Atlanta were to fall, or Petersburg, or it Sheridan should drive Early back to Lynchburg—or if any one of these events should befall, then all the peace principles and peace Presidents of Chicago, would be at the election next November where last year's snow, and last night's moonshine,

DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS, AND DEBILITY. DR. STRICKLAND'S TONIC.—We can recommend those suffering with Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, or Dyspepsia, Nervousness and Nervous Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors; it strengthens the whole nervous system; it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.

For sale by Druggists generally at \$1 per bottle. Prepared by Dr. A. Strickland, 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O. June 27, 1864—336-tw&wlv.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

A Loyal Newspaper, Devoted to Maintaining the Government in Putting Down the Insurrection.

A lengthy prospectus is unnecessary. Suffice it, that the Commonwealth is an uncompromising Union paper, and no effort will be spared to make it worthy the confidence and patronage of every loyal person.

That its influence may be exerted and felt for good, the Commonwealth must look for support to the People, and to the People alone. It has no official patronage to depend upon. Let the People, to whom it appeals give it a generous and hearty encouragement—a patronage that will cause it to be found in every loyal household—an ardent advocate of the best interests of Kentucky.

Subscriptions are respectfully requested. Persons obtaining ten subscribers, and sending the money, will be entitled to one copy gratis.

Terms—Tri-Weekly, per year, \$4 00

Weekly, per year, 2 00

The terms are low, and considering the great increase in price of paper, &c., requires that the subscription should be a large one. Will friends everywhere exert themselves.

Address, A. G. HODGES,

Frankfort, Kentucky.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY, } Ss.

United States of America }
vs. }
Hugh Leonard. } D. No. 139.

Whereas, an information has been filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1864, by J. T. Travis, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, in behalf of the United States, alleging in substance that said Hugh Leonard since the 17th day of July, 1862, has done the acts and committed the offenses, announced by the 9th and 10th sections of the act of Congress, approved 17th July, 1862, entitled "an act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes." And that said Hugh Leonard, at the time he did said acts and committed said offenses, owned the property following, viz: 55 barrels of whisky and five hundred dollars in money in the hands of Lawrence Tobin, and delivered by said Tobin to the marshal.

That the same are by reason of the premises forfeited to said United States, and being so forfeited, the same have been seized and are now in the custody of the marshal of said District.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the motion under the seal of said court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the City of Louisville, in and for said district, on the 3d day of October, A. D. 1864, then and there to interpose their claim, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.

J. W. TRAVIS, U. S. Attorney.

August 31, 1864.—w&t.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE

Medical Department.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL SESSION will commence on the first Monday in October, 1864, and continue four months.

BENJAMIN R. PALMER, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery and Clinical Surgery.

J. LAWRENCE SMITH, M. D., Professor of Chemistry.

THEODORE S. BELL, M. D., Professor of the Science and Practice of Medicine.

LEWELLYN POWELL, M. D., Professor of Obstetric Medicine.

J. W. BENSON, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Dean of the Faculty.

LEWIS ROGERS, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

GEORGE W. BAYLESS, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Pathological Anatomy.

THOS. P. SATTERWHITE, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

For further information or circular address, apply to J. W. BENSON, M. D., Dean of the Faculty.

Louisville, Sept. 12, 1864.—tw&t.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY!!

SHRYOCK & REA

HAVE located the Carriage Manufactory of the Homeing & Quality, and are prepared to execute all orders for new work in the nearest, most substantial, and prompt manner.

Every description of Carriage and Buggy Repairing executed in the very best style.

They solicit patronage, and promise to give satisfaction. Terms, Cash.

Frankfort, June 22, 1864.—335-3m.

NOTICE.

COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF SHELBY county, as a runaway, a negro boy named HENRY, about 16 years old, dark color. Says he belongs to Charles Ennis, of Fayette county, Kentucky.

Said boy will be disposed of according to law if not claimed and taken by his owner.

H. BURNETT, J. S. C.

Sept. 13, 1864—wlm.

A CARD.—REMOVAL.

BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTORY.

V. KALTENBRUN

HAS removed from his old stand on St. Clair street, Frankfort, to his own residence on Main street, adjoining JAMES R. WATSON'S Restaurant and Boarding House, where he will continue the manufacture of Boots and Shoes, of the very best quality, and of the latest fashions.

He respectfully solicits orders in his line of business, and pledges himself to give satisfaction, or no charge will be made.

Frankfort, Aug. 1, 1864.—352-6m.

WANTED.

A COLORED SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE, can find employment, by applying at this office.—246.

POPULAR LOAN:

Seven and Three-tenths per Cent.

CUSTOM HOUSE, LOUISVILLE, August 1, 1864.

CERTIFICATES being now ready, I will receive subscriptions for Treasury Notes, payable three years from August 15, 1864, bearing interest at the rate of Seven and Three-tenths per cent. per annum, with semi-annual coupons attached, payable in lawful money; said Notes being convertible at maturity, at the option of the holder, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, redeemable after five and payable twenty years from August 15, 1867.

W. D. GALLAGHER,

Depository United States,

August 5, 1864—353—tw&t.

PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 26, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositories, and by the National Banks designated and qualified as Depositories and Financial Agents, for Treasury Notes payable three years from August 15, 1864, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum, with semi-annual coupons attached, payable in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, redeemable after five and payable twenty years from August 15, 1867.

The notes will be issued in denominations of fifty, one hundred, five hundred, one thousand

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

UNION ELECTORAL TICKET.

For the State at Large.
JAMES F. BUCKNER, of Christian Co.
CURTIS F. BURNAM, of Madison Co.

District Electors.
First District—LUCIEN ANDERSON.
Second District—J. M. SHACKELFORD.
Third District—J. H. LOWRY.
Fourth District—R. L. WINTERSMITH.
Fifth District—JAMES SPEED.
Sixth District—J. P. JACKSON.
Seventh District—CHARLES EGINTON.
Eighth District—M. L. RICE.
Ninth District—GEORGE M. THOMAS.

Correspondence Wanted.
We would repeat the request, some time since made, that friends in all parts of the State would write us regularly of all matters of interest occurring in their several sections, political, general and local intelligence.

Laws of 1863-1864.
A very few copies of the Laws passed by the last session of the Legislature are for sale at the Frankfort Commonwealth office. Those who desire to obtain a copy should apply immediately.

Mr. J. D. POLLARD will accept our thanks for favors. Persons wanting Periodicals, Weeklies, Cincinnati Dailies, etc., etc., can always be supplied by POLLARD, at his Literary Depot, opposite the Commonwealth Office.

The draft is progressing quietly in the various States. In Washington city both of the President's private Secretaries, Messrs. Hay and Nicholas, were drafted on the 20th September.

Hon. George H. Williams, an unconditional Union Democrat, has been elected United States Senator from Oregon. He is a native of Massachusetts, and was formerly Judge of the Supreme Court of Iowa.

Advices from Mobile state that the rebel General Page, late commander of Fort Morgan, is to be tried at that fort for destroying munitions of war after he had lowered his flag. The offence is punishable with death.

Afraid of Discussion.

The anti-Union Democracy got possession of the Court House of Scott county, on the 19th September, under pretence of holding a ratification meeting; and would not divide time with Mr. Eginton and Dr. Breckinridge. They were afraid of meeting the Union speakers!

Phil Sheridan has given the Southern Democracy a terrible jolt under the fifth rib, and no doubt killed and wounded many of the brethren of the Chicagoites. Poor Phil! He will be awfully abused by the anti-Union orator who, on Monday last, so loudly denounced Grant, Sherman, &c., for gaining victories over the Southern Democracy!

Burges, the man who has been in confinement at Indianapolis for some days past, on suspicion of being the guerrilla Quantrell, has been released. A committee was sent from Kansas to identify him, and take him to the scenes of his depredations should he prove to be the leader of the raid on Lawrence. The deputations, on seeing him, were satisfied.

The Louisville Journal and other anti Union Democratic papers are publishing a recent letter from Mr. H. M. Watterson, of Tennessee, to his brother anti-Union Democrat Richardson, of Illinois. Watterson was one of the original Tennessee traitors, and his addresses as a candidate for the rebel Congress teemed with the rankest treason. He has never renounced his treason, and is still fellow, with the anti-Union Democracy.

It was rather doubtful whether the speakers at the McClellan meeting here, on last Monday, were talking for McClellan or Jeff. Davis. At any rate, the Jeff. Davis fever was so high that a number of persons who were McClellan men before the meeting, repudiated the whole affair, after hearing the speeches. One man, however, who got drunk, was true to his faith—for he went home after the meeting at night shouting at the top of his voice: "Hurrah for M. Kilian and Jeff. Davis!" He thought the meeting and speaking for the mutual benefit of Mack and Jeff. He was about right.

Correspondents with the army of the Potomac, writing to Eastern papers say that the news of the army of the Potomac says the news of McClellan's nomination created no enthusiasm among the soldiers, and only a few officers of some of the New York regiments evinced any satisfaction. The rebels, on the other hand, who were very anxious to know what the Chicago Convention was doing, when they learned the results of its deliberations, sprang suddenly upon their works, almost along their entire line of twelve miles, and gave three cheers for McClellan. Our men were perfectly thunder-struck, but in a moment or two also sprang upon their works and gave three cheers for Lincoln. While the cheering was going on, no firing of any kind was done; each side was too much engaged cheering their favorite. This affair has made thousands of votes for Mr. Lincoln.

The Louisville Journal now and in 1863. The Louisville Union Press of the 21st September contains a letter from a correspondent at Hopkinsville, in reference to the Chicago nominees and their supporters in Kentucky. We make the subjoined extract, and would invite the particular attention of our readers to the article from the Louisville Journal of 1863, embodied in the extract, keeping in mind while they read it, that the Journal has now deserted the Union party and taken its stand upon the Wickliffe-Harney platform:

Has George D. Prentice ceased the supervision of the Louisville Journal, or has he retired in despair and disgust from a contest wherein his Journal is expected to play so dastardly a part?

My God, to look at what was once was, and what he now is!!! Once the scourge and terror of the radicals, and the eloquent and triumphant defender of the country and its institutions from the insane attacks of the madmen who for years have been laboring to produce anarchy and ruin in the land, and now the poor creeping lick-spittle and flunkey of Amos Kendall, Laz. Powell, and old Charles Wickliffe!! We all know that at the last gubernatorial election he entirely justified the slight military supervision that was thought necessary to protect Union men in voting, and in excluding rebels, who, by our own Kentucky laws, were not allowed to vote. He even solicited this interference, and afterwards said it was as fair an election as ever was held. He now agrees with Wickliffe and the other traitors, that there has been the most outrageous interference by the military in the freedom of elections, and that any repetition of the thing must hereafter be resisted by force of arms. (This resolution was introduced for the purpose of making Prentice, Guthrie and Bramlette eat humble pie, and they have done it.)

From Prentice we had expected better things; we never supposed he could fall so low as to act in conjunction with Amos Kendall, the meanest demagogue that ever figured in Kentucky politics. The new election man. The new court man. The base and mendacious reviler of Henry Clay, and the despicable sneak in all positions and under all circumstances.

Prentice fiercely and bitterly opposed the election of old Wickliffe when he was a candidate for Governor. In 1863 the Journal advised the following:

"We advise every man who deprecates the thought of throwing Kentucky into the seething whirlpool of the rebellion to beware of voting for the ticket that all the rebel and rebel sympathizers in the State are laboring with their whole strength to elect. What are those rebels doing who got up in the convention at Russellville to form a provisional rebel Government and appoint a provisional rebel Governor of Kentucky? They are working for the Wickliffe and Harney ticket. What are those rebels doing who voted for delegation to the rebel Congress at Richmond, and who, to this day, hold that Kentucky is a part of the Southern Confederacy? Working for the Wickliffe and Harney ticket! What are those rebels doing who encourage desertions from our armies, harbor deserters, and advise forcible resistance to the draft and the collection of taxes? Working for the Wickliffe and Harney ticket! What are all those rebels doing who curse the United States banner, flaunt the rebel flag wherever they dare, act as spies for John Morgan and Humphrey Marshall, and volunteer as guides to rebel guerrilla parties in their predatory excursions? Working for the Wickliffe and Harney ticket! What are those rebels doing, who, in the early stages of the rebellion organized committees of vigilance to drive men into banishment for the crime of supporting the Union? Working for the Wickliffe and Harney ticket!"

"Why, are all these rebels working for the Wickliffe and Harney ticket? Why but because they knew it to be a rebel ticket? Why but because they know that its election would do more than any thing else could to advance the rebel cause? Let every man who is not at heart a rebel, fly from such revolting companionship as he would fly from the eternal devil."

Now in the name of all the "eternal devils," is the man so far gone in treason, or has he become such a fool as not to see that all these questions, so pertinently and forcibly put, might be answered with ten times the force by replying, "They are working for the McClellan and Pendleton ticket." He perfectly well knows that there is not a rebel in Kentucky who will dare to show his face in open day at the polls who will not vote for the Chicago nominees.

Prentice, come out from among the traitorous crew with which you are identified. You have left, and are now in opposition, to the only party in Kentucky which ever loved you, and listened with delight to your eloquent teachings. You are in a false position, and are covering with infamy, a fame which was once bright and glorious. You have said too much, and have told too many damaging truths about these men, ever to be forgiven by them. "Beware of reconciled enemies."

We are here constrained to believe that you have nothing to do with the Journal, and that the little stock play actor fellow, who quotes Shakespeare so glibly on all possible occasions, and who writes such scathing, and at the same time humorous articles about Jesse, is really the author of all the pitiful editorials which your paper now contains. For him and his opinions we feel a very proper contempt. We do not recognize him as a teacher in Israel. "He is a fellow of no mark nor likelihood," but for you, Prentice, though you have fallen into a pit of ink, all your old friends and admirers will always have feelings of sincerest sympathy and regret.

KENTUCKY.

The Cleveland Herald neatly says that "seeing the velocity with which the Chicago Copperhead train is rushing to sure destruction, McClellan the cautious railroad man, keeps his eye on the warning—'Don't stand on the platform.'"

Gov. Sheridan will have to be court-martialed for whipping the rebels in Virginia. This was a palpable violation of the second resolution in the Chicago platform which favors the surrender of all our armies and soldiers to the rebels, without striking another blow in defense of the Government.

Lt. Col. J. T. Bramlette, of the Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry, called upon us on Tuesday. He is just from the front in Georgia. His regiment is ordered to Lexington; and while it is recruiting Col. B. will be on Gen. Burbridge's staff, on a tour of inspection, or something else. The Colonel looks well.

A discharged soldier from Sherman's army was in town on Monday, and listened, to the orators of the anti-Union Democracy. He denounced the sentiments promulgated as rank treason, and declared that although he had been for McClellan, prior to his nomination, yet he would as soon vote for Jeff. Davis, or any other traitor, as for McClellan on the Chicago platform, and Pendleton on the ticket with him.

AM! SURELY!—A Richmond correspondent of the Charleston Mercury, in speaking of the barbarous treatment of the Union prisoners at Andersonville—which he admits and justifies—says:

"There will be a frenzied howl in the North, but the world will exonerate us, and the Democrats will not be slow to fix the blame where it belongs."

Certainly, the "Democrats" will fix the blame of everything upon the Union people and the Administration, and exonerate the rebel flends who perpetrate the barbarities. Are the rebels not "their Democratic brethren of the South?"

Notwithstanding all the rebels and rebel sympathizers of this county, and many of them from Woodford, Anderson, Henry and Shelby counties were present here on Monday, the anti-Union Democratic ratification meeting was but a poorly attended concern. For weeks they had out large posters—full sheets bills; on Monday small bills were distributed broadcast, to bring up a crowd; and at last a man with a bill went over the streets, ringing and bawling for the lost tribes of Jeff. Davis!

Great was the labor, to get up a crowd and great was the failure. Bob Mallory, Geo. Shanklin, and J. B. Heston, were delivered! The mountain and the mouse!

In the proceedings of the Chicago anti-Union Convention, as telegraphed, is a statement that L. W. Powell was nominated; and that "Mr. Powell returned his thanks to the gentleman, but he firmly believed that the crisis demanded that the candidate of the Convention should come from a non-slaveholding State. Believing this, he begged the gentleman and his colleague from Delaware to withdraw his name."

Mr. Powell has always been a traitor; and for his treason Mr. Garrett Davis labored to have him expelled from the Senate. But Mr. Davis is now hand in glove with this colleague.

It appears that Mr. Powell was in the secret, though his friend from Delaware was not. The candidates were both to be from non-slaveholding States;—the crisis demanded it. The agreements with the "authorized agents" of Jeff. Davis, in Canada, called for it; and the agreement must be faithfully carried out. The Border Slave States were to be given up, in the event of McClellan's election; and therefore one of their citizens must not be nominated for either office.

Speaking Wednesday Night.

Messrs. John L. Scott and Chas. Eginton, according to appointment, spoke at the Court House, on Wednesday evening, in favor of the election of Mr. Lincoln. The audience was larger than we anticipated, on the short notice—only a few hours. All the seats were occupied, and a large number had to stand up.

Mr. Scott opened the discussion, by some pertinent remarks, showing up the inconsistencies of the leaders of the McClellan and Pendleton party; the treasonable antecedents of the controllers of the Chicago Convention, and the aim of many who are supporting its nominees to be official station and political apoplexy.

Mr. Eginton, who is the Union Elector for this district, was able and eloquent in his defense of the Administration, and especially of the President himself, from the false charges made by the anti-Union party; he exposed with effect the hypocrisy of the Prentice-Guthrie Conservatives, who last year invoked the assistance of Gen. Burnside to protect the State from the evil of having Chas. A. Wickliffe and his no more men and no more money ticket elected, and who were now joining Wickliffe and his rebel coadjutors in abusing the President, and charging him with ordering military interference in the elections, and arbitrary arrests. He showed from General McClellan's record, that he was the first man who had, since the rebellion broke out, on the part of the Union, suspended the writ of *habeas corpus*; ordered arrests; advised the President to take permanent possession of negroes; and by military edict manumit the slaves in entire States; and declared his conviction that the "Constitution gave the President powers to do all he advised."

But we have not room to follow Mr. Eginton through his speech. Suffice it, that it was a most capital one, and was received by the crowd with every manifestation of pleasure and approbation. Let the people rally to hear Mr. Eginton wherever he may have appointments to speak. They will be more than satisfied with him.

War News and Army Items.

We are indebted to Adj. Gen. D. W. Lindsey, for a copy of the annexed despatches.

Washington, Sept. 21, 1864—5 p. m.
To Gen. Burnside—
Gen. Sheridan reports last night, from Strasburg, eighteen miles south from Winchester:

We have pursued the enemy about thirty miles from the battle field. We have captured about five thousand prisoners. The enemy's loss is reported at seven thousand. Three rebel Generals killed—Rhodes, Goodwin, and Gordon; and five wounded—Ferry, Haines, Fitzhugh Lee, Bradley Johnson, and Ransom. Four thousand stand small arms; five pieces of artillery, and fifteen flags have fallen into our hands.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Later advices state that Sheridan's forces were still pursuing the rebels and sending more prisoners to the rear. Early's army appears to be completely demoralized, and are making its defeat a perfect rout. It is not believed that it will make a stand until it reaches Staunton.

All appears to be quiet in front of the army of the Potomac.

From Sherman we have nothing later.

St. Louis, Sept. 21.—Despatches to headquarters announce that a fight took place on the 19th at the Powder Mill on Little Black River, in Southeastern Missouri, between a detachment of the 3d Missouri militia, under Lt. Pope, and a portion of Shelby's command. Our loss was 20 killed and wounded. The rebel loss is unknown.

Rebel prisoners report that Price, with his whole command, is at Pocahontas, Arkansas. One thousand rebels are reported at Chalk Bluff, and four hundred at Kennett, preparing to attack Bloomfield in Stoddard county.

Hon. Edward Everett heads the Union Electoral ticket in Massachusetts.

How the Rebels are to aid McClellan.

In a long and labored article commendatory of McClellan's nomination, and expressing the hope of his election, the Richmond (Virginia) Examiner thus shows how the rebels can aid McClellan. The italics are the Examiner's:

"We, defending our own rights and homes, are people working in the cause of the opposition. Every defeat of Lincoln's forces, even holding them steadily at bay, inures to the advantage of McClellan, or rather to that of the dextrous manipulators in whose hands he is a puppet, and accumulates for them the much desired 'political capital.' Every effort of the present Administration will be put forth, every species of lie be invented in order to influence opinion, and every exaggeration of their successes and palliation of their defeats be artfully used. We have met with reverses lately which will enable them to give color to their representations and buoy up the hopes of the people. Yet vigor and prudence can turn these tempting fruits to dust and ashes on their lips. In far more gloomy periods the spirit of the country has rebounded under the pressure of disaster with healthy elasticity. So will it be again. Victorious on nearly the whole theatre of the war, we can bear with firmness and repair with energy the disasters we have unfortunately met with on the field. Military success, then, will not retain Lincoln in his seat. The influence of the South, more powerful in the shock of battle than when throwing her minority vote in an electoral college, will be cast in favor of McClellan, by this indirect yet efficacious means."

The rebel papers, of course, know their friends; they know who nominated McClellan, and who are supporting him; therefore, aware of his weakness, they are disposed to look over his individual position.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.
An Inside View of Dixie.

GALLIPOLI, Sept. 11.
Eos GAZETTE. I see that Gen. Grant seeks to impress on the public mind that the only hope of the rebels is in the division of the free States; in the success of the nominee of the rebel Congress at Chicago. I have the most conclusive reasons for knowing that the fact is emphatically as Gen. Grant states it.

Within the last two weeks I have conversed with persons coming through our lines from Southwestern Virginia—with some as far east as Franklin county, on the Eastern side of the Blue Ridge. They are all uniform in one thing, and that is, that the only hope for the rebels is in the defeat of Lincoln and the election of a peace candidate. One of these men was a Presbyterian clergyman from our vicinity of Marion, Smyth county. Though caught by the rebellion in the South, he was manifestly a Union man and never had any sympathy with the rebels.

There is another fact which to a great extent is believed in among the rebels. They believe that the loyal States are suffering from the war as much as the South, and when they come here, are amazed at the sight of peace and prosperity which greets their vision.

I have reason, too, to know that there is dissatisfaction between the original traitors and those Union men who were drawn into the rebellion. This latter class of men are tired of the war. They say that these original traitors continue to keep out of the army, escape the conscription, and leave the men originally opposed to their mad schemes to fight it out. These men, though at the head of armies, corps and divisions, are anxious to see the dawning of peace, even I believe, on the plan which the logic of events now renders inevitable.

I make these statements as coming from reliable sources—such sources as entitle them to full credence.

These refugees are coming into our lines every day, and are sent down here to reach the interior of Ohio; hence the opportunity to obtain information.

Yours,
S. N.

[Accompanying the above, we received a private letter from the writer, giving the names of informants, the names of prominent men in the rebel army referred to in his communication, and other facts, which leave no doubt as to the entire reliability of the statement. We regret that we are not at liberty to print the names, but there are reasons why it would not be proper to publish them at present.—Eos GAZETTE.]

DIED.

Tuesday, September 20, 1864, at 10½ o'clock, P. M., at the residence of his father, in Franklin county, Ky., Mr. WILLIS HODGES, aged 29 years, eldest son of Rev. F. H. Hodges. Obituary hereafter.

LOUISVILLE MARKET.

Sept. 18, 1864.

Gold took a considerable rise to-day. We quote as follows:

Buying.	Selling.
Gold.....	218@220
Silver.....	216@217
Demand notes.....	@
POTATOES.—Market quiet; sales at \$3 25@3 75.	
BUTTER AND EGGS.—Butter is in demand and saleable at 45@50c. Prices very unsettled. Eggs are selling at 29 to 33¢ a dozen.	
DAIRY FEED.—Apples selling at 18¢, and peaches at 17¢.	
GRAIN.—Market firm. Wheat at \$1 95@2 00 for red, and \$2 05@2 19 for white. Corn in demand; saleable at 1 25@1 30 for ear and shelled. Oats we quote at 75¢@80c, barley \$1 25@1 40, and rye \$1 20.	
GROCKIES.—Coffee held at 48¢@50c. Sugar unchanged, 20c. Orleans 23c to 26c, Cuba 30¢@31c, refined, crushed, granulated, and powdered, 15¢@32c. New Orleans molasses \$1 20. Sirups \$1 10@1 25. Pepper 45¢@46c spice from 38¢@40c. Rice 12¢@13c. Teas, Gunpowder \$1 40@32c. Oolong 80¢@1 50.	

HAY.—Unchanged. We quote at \$20@22 per ton; retailing from store at \$25.

STOCKS.—In good demand. Clover, Millet, and Hungarian grass higher. We quote as follows:

Clover.....	40 bushel (60 lbs.) at \$10 00@18 00
Timothy.....	(45 lbs.) 6 00@9 75
Bluegrass, st'pd.....	(14 lbs.) 1 25
Bluegrass o'd.....	(14 lbs.) 1 75@1 00
Bluegrass extra.....	(14 lbs.) 3 00
Red-top o'd.....	(14 lbs.) 1 50
Millet.....	(59 lbs.) 2 50@3 75
Buckwheat.....	(48 lbs.) 2 50@
Peas (May).....	(60 lbs.) 8 50
Beans.....	(60 lbs.) 2 50@4 00
Chinese sug. ca.....	(38 lbs.) 4 00
Hungarian grass.....	(48 lbs.) 3 25@3 50
Flax.....	(56 lbs.) 2 75@3 00
Orchard grass.....	(14 lbs.) 1 25@1 50
Onion sets.....	(28 lbs.) 8 00
Hemp.....	(44 lbs.) 3 75@4 00

TOBACCO.—The market has been active and firm during the week. The sales on the 16th amounted to 228 hogshead, at prices ranging from \$5 60 to \$23 per 100 pounds.

RUNAWAYS IN GARRARD JAIL.

NOTICE.

THERE was committed to the Garrard county jail, as a runaway slave, a negro girl calling herself LUCY. She is about 15 years old and is of bright copper color. Says she belongs to E. Herndon, near Monticello, Wayne county, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. ROMANS, J. G. C.
September 27, 1864—1m.

NOTICE.

THERE was committed to the Garrard county jail, as a runaway slave, 15th September, 1864, a negro girl calling herself LYDIA. She is about 16 or 18 years old, copper color. Says she belongs to Dr. Perkins, of Pulaski county, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. ROMANS, J. G. C.
September 27, 1864—1m.

NOTICE.

THERE was committed to the Garrard county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 15th of September, 1864, a negro woman calling herself NELLY. She is about 30 or 35 years old, dark complexion. Says she belongs to Sallie Coffey, of Wayne county, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. ROMANS, J. G. C.
Sept. 27, 1864—1m.

NOTICE.

THERE was committed to the Garrard county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 15th day of September, 1864, a negro woman calling herself MILLY JANE. Said woman is about 30 or 35 years old, dark complexion. Also, her daughter JENNY. Said Jenny is about 16 years old, copper color. They belong to John G. dard, of Wayne county, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or they will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. ROMANS, J. G. C.
Sept. 27, 1864—1m.

Negro Women for Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Franklin County Court made at the September term, 1864, On Monday the 10th day of October, 1864, (being circuit court day) to the highest bidder, at public auction, on credit of twelve months a negro girl calling herself CALLEY, who is about 17 years of age, 5 feet high, weighs about 115 pounds, black color, who says she belongs to John Bell, of Knoxville Tennessee, was committed to the jail of said county on the 3rd day of July, 1864.

The sale will take place at the Court House door, in the city of Frankfort, about 12 o'clock of said day, and will be made subject to redemption of said negro by his proper owner, or owner within one year from the date of sale, said owner complying with the law made and provided in such cases. The purchaser will be required to give security to have the force and effect of a revivible bond.

H. B. INNES, S. F. C.
Sept. 21, 1864—1m.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.

THE FIFTY-SEVENTH SESSION OF THE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE IN THE UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND will commence on MONDAY, the 17th of October, 1864, and end on the 1st of March, 1865.

A full Course of Lectures will be given on all the branches as follows:

On Surgery—By Prof. N. R. Smith.
On Chemistry and Pharmacy—By Prof. Wm. A. Aiken.
On Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children—By Prof. G. W. Miltenberger.
On Principles and Practice of Medicine, and Clinical Medicine and Hygiene—By Prof. Richard McSherry.
On Anatomy and Physiology—By Prof. Christopher Johnston.
On Materia Medica, and Therapeutics—By Prof. Saml. C. Chew.
Practical Anatomy will be taught by James H. Butler, M. D., Demonstrator.

During the continuance of the war, Military Surgery and Military Hygiene will be introduced as a regular part of the course.

Matriculates of this School have access at all times to the wards of the Baltimore Infirmary, where they can witness the performance of all the principal operations in Surgery, and can observe the numerous forms of disease under treatment. The Infirmary is a spacious hospital attached to the Medical School, and it is open to the Students daily throughout the entire year, without any additional charge.

The fees for the full course of Lectures are \$50; for Matriculation, \$5; and for Practical Anatomy, \$10.

GEORGE W. MILTENBERGER, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty.

Frankfort Commonwealth office once a week to amount of \$5, and send bill to office of the Daily Gazette, Baltimore, Md.

Sept. 18, 1864—2m.

LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL, at public sale, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of SEPTEMBER, 1864, if not sold at private sale before that time, A FARM in Scott county, containing SIXTY-FOUR AND A HALF ACRES—all in cultivation. This tract adjoins the farms of Mrs. Champ and Dr. Blackburn, and is one mile from the Frankfort and Georgetown turnpike road. The improvements consist of a good new FRAME HOUSE, with four rooms and hall, well finished; out buildings, good and never-failing stock and spring water. Also, a tract of FORTY ACRES OF WOOD LAND—all fenced—and one mile from the first named tract, with a good road leading to it. Persons wishing to see the land will call on John W. Carter, on the premises, who will show the same, or on the subscriber residing one mile from Frankfort. Terms made known on the day of sale.

JOHN CARTER.

August 18, 1864—3m-w3m.

High School for Boys and Girls.

THE MISSES SMITH will re-open their school in South Frankfort, Sept. 7th, 1864. To which they propose adding a Primary Department, including boys and girls.

August 16, 1864—w&wlm—3m

THE ELEVENTH SESSION!

OF MRS. HALLIE E. TODD'S School for Children will commence on Monday, September 5, 1864, and continue twenty weeks, at \$10 the session. No extras.

No deduction made for absences except in case of sickness.

July 29, 1864.

High School for Young Ladies,

FRANKFORT, KY.

THE TWENTY-FIRST SESSION of this School will commence on the FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER. All the branches of useful and elegant learning are embraced in the Course of Instruction. Terms, per session of twenty weeks, \$30 00 JNO. R. HENDRICK.

August 8, 1864—3m—twlm.

Literary and Classical School.

THE undersigned, having permanently located in Frankfort, will re-open his SCHOOL for BOYS, in the Basement of the Presbyterian Church, ON THE SECOND MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER. It is his purpose to make the School every thing that parents and guardians can desire; and the TERMS.—For tuition per school year \$60.—payable half on admission.

R. S. HITCHCOCK.

Frankfort, August 10, 1864—3m—twlm.

Shelbyville Female College.

THE Twenty-fifth sessional year of this Institution will commence on the first Monday of September, 1864. A very accomplished teacher, Mrs. ELIZA SCHUE, has been employed to preside in the School room. The superior Musician, Professor KIRKIN, with the assistance of Miss FLORENCE NORVELL, will have charge of the Music Department. Special attention is paid to the health, and the intellectual and moral improvement of our pupils. We have been free from molestation from soldiers. Terms moderate, compared with schools of the same grade.

Apply

